He had seen in a New York newspaper last week a statement ascribed to Mr. Blaine that he would give one year of his life for two hours on the floor of the American Senate on this question. He had not been surprised, in view of that statement, at finding that Mr. Blaine had injected into this discussion an argument in the President's message read in the Senate this morning, urging postal subsidies. Mr. Vest went on to speak of the late pan-American conference, and he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a clipping from the New York Herald of a Buenes Ayres correspondent, to show what a prominent and intelligent citizen of Buenes Ayres, Senor Pierra, who accompanied the Argentine delegates to Washington, thought of the conference of Mr. Blaine and the United States delegates.

As soon as the clerk had finished the reading of this very caustic criticism. Mr. Haw-ley asked Mr. Vest whether he knew who wrote that, and whether it was quite fair and decorous to have printed such a mass of irresponsible blackguardism.

Mr. Vest replied that the gentleman's name was given in the communication.

Mr. Hawley—I reaffirm what I said—that the man who speaks as he does of honorable gentlemen, and who says of American colleges that degrees can be obtained for \$30, says willfully that which is false.

Mr. Vest—That may be abscribed to his ignorance of American colleges.

Mr. Hawley—And to his ignorance of all the laws that govern gentlemen.

Mr. Vest—He is secretary of a society in Buenos Ayres and accompanied the delegation from the Argentine Republic to this pan-American conference.

Mr. Hawley-And you may add to that description that he is a liar and a black-Mr. Vest-That is a question between him and the Sanator from Connecticut. Mr. Hawley-The Senator from Missouri introduced his friend here.

Mr. Vest-The article was published in a New York paper, extracted from a paper in Buenos Ayres, and has gone broadcast over the country. Mr. Hawley-The Senator from Missouri will not indorse what that blackguard

Mr. Vest-I have not indorsed it, but if the Senator will contain himself a moment, will state my object in quoting it here. I have not indorsed it. There is nothing in the communication that affects the respectability, the moral character or the integrity of any of the persons mentioned in it It is the ordinary criticism of a public as-sembly, and I had it read to show the imession made on a prominent man who at tended that conference, in respect to the personnel of the conference and its objects. It was in order to show that no wining and dining, no public exhibition, nothing but self interest, would affect our commercial relations with the people of South America. We have assumed to a large extent, that these people could be cajoled into commercial relations with us. It has been assumed by this administration, and by others, that they could be brought here and carried through the country in a sort of spectacular exhibition at public expense and that we could by such means secure their trade. I have had that article read as a communication published all over the country and in South America to show that the men who came here from South America are among the keenest, shrewdest and most far-seeing merchants of the world. They are the men who control the coffee trade. They are enlarging their cattle trade, so that they will soon become rivals in the dressed-meat trade with the most enterprising citizens of the United States. I want to show that they understood their interests, that they intend to follow them, and that when we. by any international American conference or by any other spectacular means, seek to draw them away from self interest, we are simply fooling ourselves and throwing away the money of the public. Mr. Vest went on to say that if the subsidy system were to be estab-lished it should be made equal. The cat-lle-raisers should be subsidized. If he wanted to destroy a boy's life he should say to him, "come to me when you want anything, and I will give it to you." If he wanted to emasculate and enervate a people he would teach them to depend upon

reliance were the great lessons of success-Mr. Wilson of Maryland addressed the Senate in opposition to the bills, which went over without action.

their government. Independence and self-

THE SILVER BILL. Another Meeting of the Conference Committee at Which No Action Was Taken.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 3.-The conference committee on the silver bill was in session for several hours this morning, but came to no conclusion. They simply talked, and the principal topic of discussion was whether the bill could be construed so as to make the outstanding silver certificates legal tender as well as those to be issued hereafter. The silver men agreed that the bill ought to be retroactive in this respect, but the strict constructionists declared that it did not say so. Then the point was raised whether it was in the power of the conference committee to make a change in the text of the measure, so as to cover this point, and on this there was an animated discussion until the time for the adjournment came. There is no doubt of a final agreement. It is down in the books, but when it will take place is difficult to predict. Mr. Sherman said this afternoon that he thought they would come to an agree-

ment before the end of the week. MINOR MATTERS.

Agreement Concerning Reciprocal Crossing of the Mexican Boundary Line.

Washington, July 8 .- An agreement has been entered into by Secretary Blame and Romero, the Mexican minister, providing for the reciprocal crossing of the international boundary line by the troops of the United States and the republic of Mexico when in close pursuit of hostile Indians. Under this agreement it is provided that no Indian scouts of the United States shall be allowed to cross the boundary line unless they go as guides and trailers unarmed. and not exceeding in any case two scouts for each company or each separate command. The reciprocal crossing agreed upon shall only occur in the unpopulated or desert parts of said boundary line.

"Ingomar" on an Open Lawn. Special to the Indianapelis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 3 .- A novel Fourth of July celebration and theatrical performance is to take place at the country residence of Robert L. Downing, the wellknown actor, who spends his time between seasons a few miles out of the city. Mr. Downing proposes to give a representation of "Ingomar" by daylight in the open air, with the lawn for his stage. The spectators will be seated on the grass, and the actors will have real trees, and stumps, and flowers and shrubs, instead of painted ones, for

Duty on American Flour in Cuba. Washington, July 3 .- The Secretary of State received the following dispatch, today, from Raymond Williams, United States consul-general at Havana:

Up to the 30th of June American flour paid \$4.6919 import duties, from which amount 5 per cent. was deducted, leaving the total net duty at \$4.46; but from July 1 it will be \$4.6912, plus 20 per cent., making the duty \$5.6312 on each barrel of flour from the United States. Spanish flour, from the 1st of July, enters free of import duty. Both American and Spanish flour will continue to pay discharging dues of \$1 and harbor-improvement dues of 25 cents per each thou-

The President at Cape May.

Washington, July 3.—The President left Washington for Cape May this afternoon, after having been informed that the legislative appropriation bill would not be ready for his action until next week, the House having adjourned before the enrollment. He was accompanied by Private Secretary Halford, and expects to return to Washington next Tuesday. The President arrived at Cape May at 9:05 to-night.

Fourth-Class Indiana Postmasters. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 3 .- Indiana postmasters appointed to-day were as follows: Arcana, Grant county, M. T. Smelser, vice F. M. Farr, removed; Otto, Clarke county, W. H. Boyer, vice S. Rook, removed.

Approved by the President. Washington, July 3 .- The President has approved the act authorizing the construction of a hotel for colored people upon the government reservation at Fort Monroe, | quick and certain relief.

Va.; the joint resolution extending the un expended balance for letter-carriers for extra compensation under the eight-hour law, to June 30, 1891; the act for the relief of the Union Railway Company of Chatta-nooga, Tenn.; the act for the relief of ex-Collector Allis, of San Francisco, and the act extending the limit for the erection for the public building at Springfield, Mo.

Census Recount in Kansas City. WASHINGTON, July 3 .- The Superintendent of Census has decided to order a recount of the population in twenty-four of the enumeration districts in Kansas City, Mo. The action of the Superintendent is based on the recommendation of the local supervisor and the Missouri delegation in Congress. It is alleged that the names of a large number of citizens of the city were not taken in the first enumeration.

Diplomatic Appointments. WASHINGTON, July 3 .- The President today sent to the Senate the following nomi-

nations: Adam E. King, of Maryland, to be United States consul-general at Paris; H. N. Allen, of Ohio, to be United States secretary of legation to Corea; Charles Heath, of Massachusetts, to be United States consul at Catania, Italy; James J. Paterson, of West Virginia, to be United States consul at Merida, Mexico.

General Notes, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 3 .- General Browne arrived to-day from the Hot Springs of Virginia. He is not very well yet, and will go to the seashore at the end of the week, where he will remain until he recovers some of his health.

The Senate committee on military affairs to-day ordered a favorable report upon the nomination of Lieutenant-colonel Richard N. Batcheldor, to be quartermaster-general,

Secretary Blaine left Washington this afternoon for Bar Harbor, Me. The Secretary of the Navy to-day received the official report of the board appointed to try the cruiser Philadelphia. It says that the average speed during a run of four hours was 19.678 knots per hour, and that during the trial the engines and boilers worked in a most satisfactory manner, the necessary steam pressure being main-tained throughout the course. Secretaries Windom and Rusk, accom-

panied by their private secretaries, Hendly and Ladow, left Washington, this afternoon, for Baltimore, where they embarked this evening on the light-house board dispatch boat, and will spend several days on the Chesapeake and lower Potomac, returning to Washington next Monday morn-

Senator Morrill, chairman of the committee on finance, said to-day he would ask Monday to have the tariff bill taken up, as against the river and harbor bill, and expected that the Senate would grant his request. The committee will have several amendments to propose to the bill, none of them, it is said, of any great importance.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., July 4-Rain during the night; cloudy weather, clearing during Friday; slightly warmer. GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 8 P. M.-Forecast till S P. M., Friday:

For Ohio and Indiana-Fair; preceded in central Indiana by showers; northwesterly winds; no change in temperature. For Illinois-Fair; preceded in the central portion by showers; northwesterly winds; cooler. For Lower Michigan-Fair; westerly winds; slight changes in temperature. For Wisconsin-Fair; northwesterly winds; slightly cooler. For Minnesota-Variable winds; slightly

warmer, except in extreme southern portion; stationary temperature. For North and South Dakota-Fair: westerly winds; warmer. Observations at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 3. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 66 Nwest Cloudless, 0.00 7A.M. 29.84 70 7 P.M. 29.78 83 43 Nwest Cloudy. 0.00 Maximum thermometer, 87: minimum thermometer, 64. The following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on July 3, 1890:

Normal.... Mean.
Departure from normal.
Excess or deficiency since July 1... Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 ... *400

General Weather Conditions.

THURSDAY, July 3, 7 P. M. PRESSURE.-The low area central in Canada extends southwest to the gulf and beyond the Atlantic coast. Between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains the pressure is high. The area is central over Dakota, with 30.16, and moving eastward, another low area following from the extreme Northwest.

TEMPERATURE. - A cool current extends southward over the upper lakes to central Illinois. Fifty degrees and below is reported from Lake Superior northward; 700 and below from South Dakota, northern Iowa, central Illinois, northern Michigan and New York northward; 800 and above from western Montana southward; also from Colorado, northern Texas, Missouri, Indiana and southern Ohio; 90° and above in southern and western Texas. PRECIPITATION.-Local rains fell near Lake Superior, in Wisconsin, eastern Iowa, eastern Illinois, western Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Louisiana and

Mississippi. Charged with Defrauding Creditors. CHICAGO, July 3.-A creditors' bill ha been filed in the Superior Court which denounces the failure of the great jewelry house of Clapp & Davis as a gigantic fraud, leisurely planned and deliberately carried out for the purpose of defrauding the creditors. Alleged disclosures of a startling nature are made, and the court is asked to appoint a new receiver and order the principal judgment creditors to turn over to him all moneys collected by them on their preferred claims for distribution

What Pugilist Sullivan Is Willing to Do. Boston, July 3 .- John L. Sullivan, who is in town, talked freely with a reporter last night. "When I'll fight again I do not know," he said. "But I do know I stand ready to meet any man in the world, white or black, if a sufficient amount of money is forthcoming." He will meet Jackson for \$20,000, but does not propose to run after him. Kilrain, he added later, he would not fight again if he had millions behind him, though he believed him to be the easiest mark in the country.

among the less fortunate unpreferred cred-

Of Interest to Athletes.

James Robinson, the athletic trainer at Princeton College, Princeton, N. J., says: "I have found it imperative to have sure and simple remedies on hand in case of cuts, bruises, strains, sprains, colds, rheumatism, etc. Shortly after entering upon my profession in this country, I discovered such a remedy in Allcock's Porous Plasters. I tried other plasters, but found them too harsh and irritating.

"Allcock's Porous Plasters give almost instantaneous relief, and their strengthening power is remarkable. I have cured scores of students and friends of sore throats and colds by the application of these plasters on the throat and chest. I had a pupil who contracted a severe cold which settled on his kidneys. I placed two plasters over the kidneys, and the result was that in six hours he was extirely well. In cases of weak back put two plasters on the small of the back, and in a short time you will be capable of quite severe exercise. In 'sprint' and 'distance' races and jumping, the muscles and tendons in the legs and feet sometimes weaken. This can invariably be relieved by cutting the plaster in narrow strips, so as to give free motion, and applying on muscles affected.
"I have used Allcock's Plasters success-

by covering the important muscles with "It is my unreserved opinion—an opinion formed after considerable experience—that Allcock's Porous Plasters are a most effica-cious and valuable remedy." Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for All-cock's, and let no solicitation or explana-

tion induce you to accept a substitute.
Allcock's Corn and Bunion Shields effect

fully in walking matches, when the legs became tired and swollen with over-exertion,

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Reunion of the Society at Portland, Me., and Address by General Sherman.

Defense of the Exhibition Made by the Armies of the West in the Grand Reviewat Washington-Other Speeches-Officers Elected.

PORTLAND, Me., July 3.—The Society of the Army of the Potomac had a rainy morning for the opening of their annual reunion in this city. During the forenoon corps meetings were held in the City Hall. Some of the corps were largely represented. Of others only a dozen members or so were present. Secretary of War Proctor was elected president of the First Corps. All over the city buildings were gaily decorated with flags. General Sherman arrived to-day, and took quarters at the Falmouth Hotel, where he received calls from comrades. The veterans met in the City Hall this afternoon. In the galleries were many ladies. Among the prominent officers who occupied the seats on the floor and on the stage were Gen. Sherman, Gen. F. A. Walker, Hon. Horatio King, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. Selden Connor, General Collis, Col. Horace C. King, Generals Hodges, Dickinson, Locke, Clarkson, Beale, Van Vliet, Goddard, John W. Corse, Brodhead, Devens and Howard; also officers of the war vessels in the harbor. Gen. J. M. Brown escorted General Sherman to the stage, and three cheers were given for him. Three cheers were also given for General Hoard.

While the band was playing Hon. Hannibal Hamlin came on the platform and the whole society rose and gave him three cheers. Mr. Hamlin held quite a reception on the stage, shaking hands with many, while all gathered round to greet him. The chairman then introduced Mayor Melcher, of Portland, who welcomed the comrades in an admirable address, which was responded to by General Collis. The mention of the names of General Sherman and Hannibal Hamlin by the latter speaker evoked the wildest enthusiasm.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. Collis, who presided in place of General Parke. After prayer by Rev. Norman Fox, of New York, and music, Gen. Horatio King read a poem. General Walker then delivered the oration, which was an historical review of the career of the army of the Potomac, looking backward from the time of its final review, prior to disbandment. After the oration by General Walker was

finished, the chairman introduced General Sherman, who received a prolonged ovation, and spoke as follows:

"Comrades of the army of the Potomac, and ladies and gentlemen of Portland-It is not the food we eat that gives health and strength, but that which we digest. It is so with the mind. It is not the books we read, or the newspapers either, or even the speeches we hear, that enlarge our understanding, but those we comprehend and di-Now, my friends, I have a good deal of experience in my life, and have learned since have been upon this stage that the grand review in Washington terminated when the Army of the Potomac passed. It reminds me of a story General Taylor is said to have told to an aplicant for office in Washington, who urged his claims from having been at Buena Vista. General Taylor said he had heard of so many things having occurred there, that, although he had thought he was there himself, he had come to the conclusion that he was not there at all. Now, I have so many fresh memories of that grand review that I think I was there, and I think that review occupied three days. The day the Army of the Potomac had the floor, and I was upon the stage at that time, as I am now, taking notes of the positions, that I might profit by them. For, if you remember, the armies of the West did not have a fair reputation for order, drill and dicipline. You got your news of us through rebel sources [great applause], and we chased for 1,800 miles, into your very camps. They had not a very good opinion of our Western armies, and we found that even the authorities at Washington had not a very good opinion of our Western armies. They thought we were rather liable to dis-"Now, I assure you, my friends of the

Army of the Potomac, we were a better

drilled army than you were. I know it, because I was their commanding general. [Laughter and applause.] Now let me give you a little bit of private history, which I have not given any except my most inti-Meade came with his staff, as you have heard described, and as he wheeled into the White House grounds, up came Custer, and some lady flung him a wreath-one of those circular wreaths-and in trying to get it his mare made off with him, and he went by like a shot. And Custer was not reviewed at all. and his brigade of cavalry would not have passed muster on the Champ de Mars in Paris. The horses were good, the men were sublime, but not good looking for review. Now four corps passed in succession, and the intervals between them were too large. I kept my eye upon them and watched them all the time. And the worst mistake the Army of the Potomac made was that you had two bands loaned you by stay-at-homes in Washington. There were those elegant bands, designed to play music of the highest order and the latest operas. You could not understand them, and I don't blame you for it. You did not keep step. Now, the first duty of a soldier is to keep step and dress right, and keep his eyes to the front. Now, a good many of them turned their eyes and heads around like country gawks, looking at the big people on the stand. Those are little things. You know there are tricks in every trade, my young friends; tricks in war as well as in peace. I turned to Meade and said: 'I am am afraid my poor volunteer corps will make a poor appearance contrasted with your well-fed men.' And Meade says: Well, Sherman, the people in Washington are now so well disposed toward the army that they will make all allowance. You need not be afraid.' Well, that evening got word from General Auger, saying if I wanted those two bands I could have them. I said: 'Thank you. I think I will stick to my old bands,' and I sent word that night to all my corps commanders to be careful about intervals, according to tactics, and keep your dress to left toward the reviewing stand, and don't let your men be looking around over their shoulders. We will give them plenty of time to see the Capitol and see everything after the review is over. Let them keep their eyes fifteen paces to the front, shoulders square, and march in the old accus-

tomed way.' They did so. "The two reviews constituted a thing of magnificent proportions, creditable to both. As to the patriotism within their hearts, as to the principles which moved those great masses of men to a common purpose, we need not speak, because history has freated of it for twenty-five years. But upon the simple question of instruction and discipline we can take lessons to the very last day of our lives. Now General Walker, for whom I have great affection as well as profound respect, did not give an account of the cost in human life in furnishing that bold cavalry, nor the great corps that furnished the war with muscle and brain. I do believe, as I do believe in Him who rules over us, that this country spent one thousand millions of dollars and one hundred thousand precious lives to teach them the art of war. Now, let your children to all alike, and remember the country extends over the continent and is not con-

Gherardi addressed the society briefly.
General Fitz John Porter made a short
speech, after which Gen. J. L. Chamberlain
spoke. The business meeting followed.

An invitation was received to hold the
next session at Buffalo, and it was unanimously voted to accept. The following officers were elected: President, Gen. Selden
Connor, Maine, and vice-presidents for each
corps; recording secretary. Col. H. C. King,
New York; corresponding secretary. Gen.
George H. Sharpe, New York; treasurer,
Col. Samuel Truesdale, New York. General
Sherman was elected an honorery member. Sherman was elected an honorery member.
The meeting adjourned with cheers for the new president, who made a short speech.
To-morrow there will be a grand demonstration. In the procession will be 5,000 men, including all the State militia, twenty-five fire companies, 700 men from naval vessels, the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans and civic societies. The members of the society will occupy seats in Lincoln Park and

view the procession. Patriotic Ex-Confederates. CHATTANOOGA, July 3.—The first convention of the United Confederate Veterans' Association met in Chattanooga to-day, Gov. John B. Gordon presiding. All the public buildings and leading business houses were profusely adorned with the stars and stripes. Out of tens of thousands of flags that are fluttering to the breeze, not a half-dozen flags except the stars and stripes can be seen. All decorations conducted by the executive committees are in national colors only. Among the inscriptions on the chief street arches are the following: "No more loyal citizens tothe following: "No more loyal citizens today than the boys who wore the grey;" "We
wore the grey, but truly say we honor the
flag that floats to-day;" "Backward looking are our thoughts to-day, but in the
glorious future of our reunited country live our hopes;" "American patriotism is bounded by neither State nor
sectional lines;" "The Southern Confederacy a sacred memory, the federal Union
the inviolable palladium of the present;"
"The Republic united invincible;" "We
meet to celebrate Independence day, a
common heritage of those who wore the
grey;" "The stars and bars, a sacred emblem, the stars and stripes a living symbol," "The Constitution given us by our
fathers has no truer defenders than the
sons of the South." sons of the South.'

Ex-confederate veterans by thousands are participating in the meeting. The address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Xen. Wheeler, an ex-federal soldier, and was responded to by Gen. John B. Gordon. The question of organizing the sons of confederate veterans was referred to a committee. A memorial from the Woman's Jefferson Davis Monument Association, of New Orleans, asking co-operation, was presented, and several hunded dollars were subscribed The following officers were elected: General-in-chief, General John B. Gordon; lieutenant, General E. Kirby Smith, of Tennessee; lieutenant-general transmississippi department. General W. L. Cobell, of Texas. The convention then adjourned. The time and place of the next meeting was referred to the general commanding and staff. To-morrow a grand parade will occur, and a general celebration of July 4 On Saturday the veterans will go to Chickamanga and spend the day at a monster

UNCLE SAM'S COINS.

Mint Director Leech Talks Interestingly o Dollars and Cents. Washington Letter in Philadelphia North Amer-

In speaking of the new design for the silver dollar, Mr. Leech said: "The most novel suggestion which has yet reached this office concerning a design for the silver dollar is an outgrowth of the prevailing passion for pictures of pretty women. The man who offered this plan was a photographer in New York, who said he had been at work for some years making a collection of photographs of the beautiful women of America. He wanted us to take his photographs, several thousand in number, have a composite picture made of them all and use the result as the sum and essence of American beauty, and the ideal head of Liberty. I admire pretty women as much as any one, but I don't think this plan will do. In choosing a design for a silver dollar we can hardly afford to go into competition with the makers of cigarette pictures. My admiration for the beauty of American women is so great, and my desire to improve our coins so keen, that I want first of all to get rid of the Philadelphia school marm on the dollar, and then of the young woman from Arkan-sas sitting on a bale of cotton on the halfdollar and quarter. Another design that could be despensed with to advantage is the Indian on the penny. The law says the design on the face of the penny shall typify Liberty, but I cannot see the relation be-tween liberty and the head of an Indian, for the Indian has very few liberties nowadays, and the more he has the less the peo-ple like it."

"Which nation, in your opinion, has the prettiest coins?" "I like the German coins better than any other, though the French and English are both artistic. There is one good thing about the German coins-they have raised letters running about on the periphery. mate friends. I was on that stand before Meade was, and indeed before President Johnson and the Cabinet had gotten there. Prople suppose, of drilling into a coin and taking out the gold. This can be done without much danger of detection with our gold coins, as the base metal used for filling the cavity will produce so nearly the same weight that without weighing it is impossible to detect the fraud. Very often the Treasury Department finds gold coins which have been relieved of a part of their precious substance. Such coins cannot be banked at any value, and the only thing to do with them is to send them to the mints for remelting, the owner being paid their exact value. With raised letters on the periphery drilling is very likely to be discovered; but the objection to the raised letters is that they cause the coin to abrade much more rapidly than it would other-

"What is the cost of coining a silver dollar "A little less than 112 cent. When the law directed us, some years ago, to com silver trade dollars we estimated that they would cost about 1 cent apiece. But the expense has been more than that, and was very nearly up to 112 cent. Probably we have the finest mints in the world. A friend of mine, who had been superintendent of the mint at San Francisco, is now in Europe. Here is a letter which I have just received from him, telling of his visit to the Royal Mint of London. If there is any mint in the world in which one would expect to find the finest machinery and most perfect methods, it is the Royal Mint, and yet my friend writes me that he was astonished at what he saw in that establishment. They are there at least one hundred years behind us, using clumsy old machinery, long since discarded in this country. Probably the expense of coinage is twice as great there as here. The only thing in which they excel us is an automatic weighing machine, which weighs the coins and runs them along at a very rapid rate. Our weighing is all done by women, and I suppose if we should attemps to introduce the automatic machines a great wail of lamentations would proceed from our weighers. To show you how wedded to their idols the British coiners are I will mention the fact that our alloy of gold is now the model for all the principal nations, England alone excepted. On the continent of Europe they took a lot of our gold coins and the coins of other countries and put them in a barrel, or some sort of shaker, and shook them up for a few hours, and then took them out and weighed them carefully. Our coins had suffered much less abrasion than any of the others. and our alloys were thereupon adopted by the continental nations.' "What coins are our mints now turning

"The silver dollar still takes the lead though we are coining fewer pieces of sil ver than we were a few years ago. Last year we turned out nearly 35,000,000 silver dollars. This seems like a large number, though it is but a little more than one dollar for every two inhabitants, and the people do not seem to want the silver dollars, for they continue to pile up in the treasury vaults. We coined during last year only digest these thoughts well and give credit | fact that the half-dollar will not go in this country. It is an unpopular coin. We send out a lot of half-dollars, and, the first send out a lot of half-dollars, and, the first thing we know, they are coming back again. The Treasury is already loaded with them. It is eleven years since we coined any considerable number of half-dollars. The quarter is a little more popular, but a very limited coinage satisfies the demand for them, too. Of dimes, on the other hand, the people cannot get enough. Last year we coined nearly a million dollars' worth, and the mints are length, paying a high tribute to General Walker, the orator of the day. Admiral

THE OHIO STATE Official Investigation of Baking Powders,

Made under the direction of the Legislature by the State Food and Dairy Commissioner, General S. H. Hurst,

> Shows the ROYAL to be the purest of all baking powders tested, a cream of tartar powder, containing no unwholesome ingredients, of great leavening power, its strength most perfectly preserved.

All the other baking powders contained impurities, ranging from 10.18 per cent. to 86.23 per cent. of their entire weight. As the best baking powder is that which gives the largest amount of gas and leaves the least impurity in the bread, the Royal is again officially stamped the best in all respects.

worth of dimes, and thought we had more than met the demand. But the country swallows dimes as a flock of blackbirds do kernels of corn."

"Are the other minor coins equally popu-"The nickel and the penny are in great demand. In the last eight years we have coined no fewer than 92,000,000 nickels, and we are still turning them out at the rate of ten millions or so a year. Last year we coined nearly fifty million pennies, and the demand continues unabated. The West is beginning to take pennies and nickles, and I should not be surprised to see our coinage of cents go up to a hundred million pieces

in a year.

"We are still coining gold?" "Yes, but not in such great quantities as formerly. Gold is not very popular either with the banks or the people except in the far West. The bulk of the gold coin in the country is held on the Pacific coast. Our coinage of gold last year amounted to \$21,-000,000, three-fourths of it in double eagles. and nearly all of the remainder in eagles. The five-dollar, three-dollar and dollar gold pieces are not in much demand, and our coinage of all three last year amounted to only \$125,000. We estimate that there is in the country about \$622,000,000 of gold coin, and last year we made a thorough effort to ascertain where that coin was. We succeeded in locating a little more than one-half of it. The treasury held \$246,000,000, national banks \$72,000,000 and other banks \$34,000,000. This leaves about \$272,000,000 unaccounted for, and this may be put down approximately as the sum deposited in the stockings of the people or in actual use in trade. Probably one-half of this is west of the Rocky mountains.

DEPEW ON ALBERT EDWARD. The New Yorker Extols the Good Points of England's Future Ruler.

New York Letter in Philadelphia Press. It was with revelation of perfect good taste and sense of the proprieties that Mr. Depew declined to permit me to make use of an evidence which he has just received of the cordial personal friendship which the Prince of Wales bears to him. I may say that it is an evidence for which, I suppose, the great majority of the subjects of the Queen would spend time, and money, and energy to obtain. But Mr. Depew did go on to speak of the Prince, not for publication particularly, but simply as the expression of his own opinion regarding the heir to the British throne. It is quite probable that before his return he will meet the Prince, and very likely at dinner, as has already happened upon several occasions heretofore. Said be:

"The Prince of Wales, I suppose, is one of the hardest working men in Great Britain. Those who think that he is a man of ease, and has the time to cultivate only such pleasures as delight him, are greatly mistaken. The popular conception regard-ing his life which those people who have to struggle to obtain something good to eat have is this: that he gets up in the morning and has a breakfast consisting of all delicacies in and out of that then he goes on throughout the day eating enormously of rich foods and drinking of costly viands. The fact is the Prince lives as everybody else does. He is a hearty eater, and he eats the food which is usually found upon the table of the wellto-do British subjects. Another class suppose that the time of the Prince is spent in pleasure-seeking and in gallantries, and these are equally mistaken. Now, the life of the Prince of Wales as he passes it day by day is one which requires a good constitution, a thorough digestion, a capacity for endurance and a disposition to patience and evenness of temper. If he did not possess these qualities the life would be a trying one indeed. He rises every morning at 7 o'clock, yes, even earlier, frequently at and, after his simple breakfast, is aboard a train going here or there to attend some dedication, or laying of a corner-stone, or to perform some other function which cannot e done without the presence of royalty or the representative of the throne. After these duties he has other public cares to attend to which occupy the greatest part of the day or until his dinner hour. In the evening it is as much a part of his royal duties to attend the opera, or a state ball or to show himself at some other social entertainment of an official character, as were the earlier tasks of the day. And he seeks his bed at or 20'clock thoroughly but healthily tired. He rarely sleeps more than five hours, but he sleeps well. Now, a man who passes day after day a life like this, which his station compels him to lead, is a busy person indeed and works as hard as any merchant or

professional man.' Mr. Depew went on to say that it was his judgment that one great element . f the strength of the royal idea in Great Britain to-day is to be found in the consummate skill and exquisite tact with which the heir apparent brings himself in touch with the subjects. "He is," said Mr. Depew, "actually in touch with the people of the realm. His sense of fitness is so delicate that he is able in his conduct and approaches with men to preserve the lofty conception of British sovereignty as represented by its throne, and yet at the same time to convey the belief that he is a man among men without personal ambitions and with no other desire than if he ever happens to be the king, to be the people's king, and simply the representative of the sovereignty of Great Britain. These qualities have made him dearer to the English people, perhaps, than other heirs apparent have been, and account for the contidence with which the great minds of Great Britain regard his coming to the throne at some future time.

Mr. Depew says that in some respects the Prince of Wales is the best public speaker in Great Britain. "He is," said Mr. Depew, "in his manner of speaking and in his habit of thought more like the American speakers than are the majority of English orators. He speaks without hesitation, somewhat rapidly, and yet distinctly, and with an ease and absence of the hemming and hawing which characterize the public ut-12,000 or 13,000 half-dollars. It is an odd | terances of some of Great Britain's clearest thinkers. It is both a natural gift and has been strengthened and perfected by long training and patient discipline. In his pri-vate intercourse with men he is an ex-tremely good listener, and talks well, re-markably well, upon all subjects which are

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station.

Trains run by Central Standard Time. Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore d 5:15 a m. Washington, Philadelphia and New d 3:00 p m. York. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:30 pm.

andd 10:00 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:30 am. Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:30 pm.; d 3:40 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:55 a m., 8:25 a m.,
d 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am.,
6:00 pm., d 10:50 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 5:20 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 10:00 am. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 3:50 m.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 11:10 am., 5:10 pm.

d, daily; other trains except Sunday.

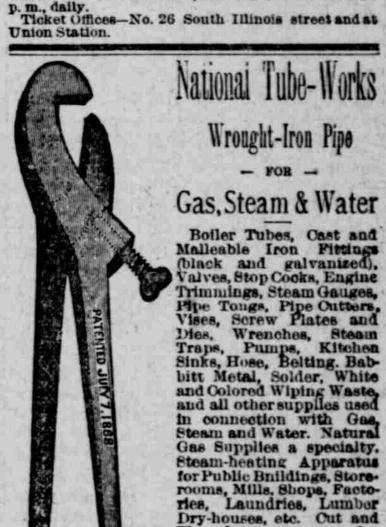
TANDALIA LINE - SHORTEST ROUTE TO Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows: Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 Greencastie and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm. Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 pm, 7:45 pm. Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am. Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains.

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numorous anecdotes."

preciate and his power to enjoy American

There is, in a pretentious office building in New York, a gentleman with a serene and humorous cast of face, an erect figure and a smile that is as much identified with his countenance as are his drooping glasses and elusive blonde mustache. His name is James Goodwin, and he is an originator of ideas. He sells the ideas in the rough, makes a capital living and works on contentedly, without a trace of yearning for fame, yet the fame of many caricaturists and artists in New York belongs, by right, to him. Artists and newspaper illustrators are almost entirely destitute of humor, taken all in all, although there are one or two exceptions. The majority of them have the ability to draw eleverly, but the inventive and humorous faculties are not included in their mental and artistic make-up. These men Mr. Goodwin supplies with ideas. His sketches are made roughly on brown paper and forwarded to different artists reguarly every day. This week no less than nine pictures in the current issues of the comic papers were inspired by the creator of ideas, although they are all signed by the names of prominent caricaturists in very large, black and prominent letters. Mr. Goodwin declares, by the way, that the artists lack assurance more than ability. and that if they only knew the trick they could create an idea as easily as he does it for them. But they do not seem able to find out the Goodwin secret.

Cleveland and Hendricks.

It is enough to make one laugh at human affairs as a huge farce to think of such Vice-president passing away as a spoilsman and a sinner, and such a President remaining as a political saint and reformer-too severe upon the shortcomings of his associate even to attend his funeral. The contrast must have been especially sad or especially funny to those who knew both men and were aware of the fact that Hendricks was altogether superior to Cleveland in every relation of file—a man of better heart, of better brain, of better moral nature.

One Hundred and Seventy-Two. Kansas City Times.

How many honest Republicans hold seats in the South end of the Capitol?

"Weak and weary" describes the condi-tion of many people debilitated by the warm weather, by disease or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to build up and strengthen the body, purify and quicken the sluggisb blood, and restore the lost appetite.